

# Daily Tobacco and Chronicle.

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CLARKSVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1890.

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## WASHINGTON.

### The Morrill Service Pension Bill Defeated in the House.

It Will Probably Be Brought Up Again in a Few Days.

Provisions of the Bill.—An Ohio Congressman introduced a new Service Pension Bill—Blaine's Plan for Reciprocity With South American Nations—Other National News.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The special correspondent of The Indianapolis Journal (Republican) sent the following to his paper Monday evening:

"A change of one vote in the house today defeated the Morrill service pension bill. Frank Lawler, of Chicago, voted to suspend the rules to pass the bill, and when he ascertained that precisely two-thirds voted for the proposition, he changed his vote from 'yea' to 'nay,' and the bill failed. It will come up again, however, at no distant day.

Provisions of the Bill.—"It pensions at \$8 a month all soldiers and sailors, their widows, and orphans, dependent upon their own exertions for support, and who are for any reason disabled from any cause whatever, and places all veterans on the roll at that rate when they attain the age of 62 years.

### NEW SERVICE PENSION BILL Introduced in the House by Representative Boothman, of Ohio.

The service pension bill introduced Monday in the house by Representative Boothman, of Ohio, provides substantially as follows: It grants a service pension of one cent per month for each day of service to every man who served in the United States during the late war, without regard to age; it provides that those soldiers who now receive a disability pension may, if they choose, relinquish their disability pensions and accept the service pension.

Widows of those drawing the service pension will be placed on the rolls at \$8 per month during widowhood, but have the right to prosecute and obtain a pension under the present law by showing that the husband died from disability contracted in service and line of duty. The bill also grants a pension of \$8 a month to minor children under 16 years of age of soldiers who die while drawing a pension, and if any of the children are so helpless as to require the care of another person, the pension is to continue during this helplessness. If the widow dies or remarries before the children attain the age of 16, her pension is to be paid to them until they attain that age.

### CANAL AROUND NIAGARA.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals Favors Such a Project.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The house committee on railways and canals has ordered a favorable report on Representative Payne's bill providing for the construction by the United States of a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

The route is to be along one of the lines already surveyed, and a definite location is to be made by a board of five men to be appointed by the president, composed of two army engineers, two civil engineers, and one distinguished citizen. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the board and one million dollars is appropriated to begin the construction of the canal under the direction of the secretary of war. It will be urged in the report that the Welland, which now affords the only route around the falls, is an English property, and would be closed against us in the event of a war. The depth of the canal, thirteen feet, would also be insufficient to permit of the passage of our vessels.

As a further reason in support of the passage of the bill, it will be recited that the Welland canal has been used as a means of discrimination against the ports of the United States in favor of the Canadian export trade. According to the plans submitted the canal is to cost \$23,000,000, which will be really less than the cost of the Welland canal with its thirteen feet depth, while the new canal is to have a depth of twenty and a half feet. The route is about twenty-three miles in length, and the locks are to be 100 feet long by 80 feet in breadth. Otherwise the canal is to be sufficiently large to permit of the passage of vessels which can pass through the St. Mary's canal when the new locks are completed.

### RECIPROCITY.

Blaine's Plans as Outlined by a Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is undoubtedly a fact that Secretary Blaine desires to negotiate reciprocity treaties with South American nations. A long statement, purporting to give his position and the steps which he proposes to take, reached here Monday in a special to an eastern journal. This among other things contained the following:

"The suggestion is, in effect, that the president shall, by proclamation, declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any independent country on the American hemisphere on which no export duties are levied, so long as such nations admit free of all taxes breadstuffs, provisions, preserved meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, and in fact all articles of food, lumber, refined petroleum and such other products of the United States as may be agreed upon; provided, however, that this concession shall apply only to merchandise transported in vessels of the United States or of other American countries entering into the agreement. Such is, in very nearly its exact terms, the suggestion informally made to the ways and means committee and likely to be put into writing within a few days.

"Secretary Blaine takes the keenest interest in this proposition. He has talked privately with members of the ways and means committee about the plan for several weeks, and he has also confidentially explained its advantages to several of the international delegates.

"Just how the president is to make a tariff bill for South America by a proclamation is not stated, but of course if he can do this he can relieve congress of the whole tariff question. Maj. McKinley says in regard to this matter: 'As far as I am concerned, or as far as the committee is concerned, there is

nothing in the paragraph, though of course he does not know what is contemplated by the secretary.'

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR SALARIES.

Changes Wrought in Uncle Sam's Pay-Roll by Admission of New States.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The house committee on appropriations Monday completed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. It carries an aggregate appropriation of \$30,864,334, which is \$10,000 more than the last bill, and \$704,924 less than the estimates. The number of salaries provided for is 9,979, which is 234 less than the estimated number and 141 more than those provided for in the last bill. No new legislation is proposed.

Some of the changes in the government service provided for are as follows: Salaries of eight senators and five representatives from the new states. The salary of the president's assistant secretary is increased from \$2,250 to \$2,500. Five additional clerks are provided for the civil service commission. Sixty-five additional employees are provided for in the sixth auditor's office. The force of the United States treasurer's office is reduced by five clerks. Twenty-two salaries of territorial officers are dropped as a consequence of the admission of the new states. A salary of \$4,500 is provided for an assistant secretary of war. In the navy department the same number of employees is provided for, but the list is rearranged to correspond to the secretary's plan for bureau reform. The board of pension appeals is increased by six members at \$3,000 each. In the land office eight chiefs of division at \$2,000 are provided for in place of eight chiefs of division at \$1,800. A provision is made for fifteen additional employees. In the patent office the salaries of the thirty principal examiners are increased from \$3,400 to \$3,500, and nine employees are added. In the department of justice provision is made for an assistant attorney general at \$5,000, an assistant attorney for the department of agriculture at \$4,000 and five additional employees. Incident to the admission of the four new states, and the establishment of a court in the Indian Territory, provision is made for five district judges at \$3,500, two United States attorneys at \$2,000 each and two United States marshals at \$2,000.

### Recognition of Subsidiary Coins.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures Monday authorized the secretary of the treasury to recognize the subsidiary coins of the United States. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to cause the subsidiary silver coins of the United States which are abraded, worn, mutilated, defaced or otherwise unfit for circulation or are of denominations for which there is no current demand, to be recoined into such denominations as may be required to meet the demands therefor. It provides that the loss incurred by the recoining of the subsidiary coins of the United States shall be paid from the silver profit fund. It is further provided that silver coins of less denominations than \$1 shall hereafter be a legal tender to sum not exceeding \$20 in all payments of public and private debts, and when held by any National bank may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.

### Happy Day for Children.

The White House grounds presented a decidedly picturesque appearance Monday, the occasion being the annual gathering there of children of the District for the purpose of egg-rolling. The grounds shall be laid out for the purpose of the children, and several thousands spent a portion of the day there. They were of all classes and conditions, from the colored peasantry in the purple of egg-rolling to the aristocracy. They all played together on the lawn, and made a bright and animated scene. The president stopped occasionally in his work to look at them, and seemed to enjoy the sight. During the afternoon the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the Marine band, which was ordered out by the president for the special benefit of the children.

### THE HOWARD-TURNER FEUD.

Both Factions Meet and Decide to Bury the Hatchet Forever.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—The Surlocks, Days and others, representing both the Howard and Turner factions, have held a pow-wow, both sides have agreed to suspend hostilities and forever bury the hatchet. It was also agreed that should any more bushwacking take place both sides would turn out and hunt the assassin down.

### Big Haul in a Little Town.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 9.—The little town of Dakota, near here, on the Minnesota side, was the scene of a bold burglary Saturday night. Entrance to the residence of Mr. Harrington, postmaster and merchant, was effected through one of the windows. They wrecked a large safe, and carried off the whole of its contents. The safe contained \$300 in money belonging to Mr. Harrington; \$100 to the postoffice; \$100 to the school; and a large number of small bills, including a \$100 bill, a \$50 bill, and a \$20 bill, and an unknown amount of postage stamps, the whole aggregating about \$1,000.

### A Queer Elopement.

FAIR RIVER, Mass., April 9.—Frank Garrick, is reported to have eloped with a step-daughter of his wife, with whom he ran away with two years ago. After a year's search his wife found the couple living together in Manchester, N. H., having one child. Garrick was at that time persuaded to return to his wife, and they have since been keeping a boarding-house here, where the girl, who is now 19 years of age, is reported to be a very valuable and left, probably for Boston, where it is supposed the girl joined him.

### CONGRESS.

Eighty-Ninth Day.

In the senate—A protest was received from the New York chamber of commerce against the Chinese census enumeration bill. A number of public building bills were reported. The Montana contested election case was considered, and at 5:25 p. m. the senate adjourned after a short executive session.

In the house—The senate dependent pension bill, amended with a service pension provision, was called up. A motion to suspend the rules and pass it as a substitute failed—yeas, 102, nays 57, not the necessary two-thirds. The public building bills were then passed. The legislative appropriation bill was reported. A bill to increase the salary of the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, Dr. Hamilton, failed for lack of the necessary two-thirds vote. The naval appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and at 5:40 p. m. the house adjourned.

## TO THE CAUCASUS.

### Mme. Tebebrikova Exiled for Writing a Letter to the Czar.

The Latter's Rage and Dismay Over the Uprisings.

He Lives in Great Fear of Personal Violence, and There is But Little Personal Sympathy for Him—A Colossal Crisis Slowly Maturing in Russia—Reforms in the German Army.

LONDON, April 9.—Madame Tebebrikova, who was reported to have been exiled for her letter to the czar, is now at Penza, in Caucasus, under a strong police watch. She was conveyed thither hurriedly in a carriage without windows. No halt was made except in the open air. Her food was abominable. She was constantly guarded by gendarmes and not allowed to speak to any one.

A correspondent has the following to say about the situation in Russia:

All sorts of rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg as to a trial of Nihilists to be proceeding soon in that city—no one can find out where—and also about disturbances in various parts of the empire. There seems to be no doubt that in the government of Riazan the infuriated peasants rose in a body and beat nearly to death the tyrannical young district governor whom the czar had sent down to rule the place. Similar importance attaches to this news, because it is the first time in Russian history that a rural political riot has occurred.

Heretofore the strength of the autocracy has been in the fact that the country people were stolidly loyal. It can easily be seen that the findings now of a rustic revolt created deep excitement. The czar himself is nearly fit to die, what with his state of rage, terror and genuine dismay at the Titanic misdeeds he has got things into. His illness is ascribed, publicly, to a recurrence of the grip, from which he suffered a good deal during the winter, but there are a great number of reports furiously spread about his having been poisoned, and others profess to know that his nerves and mental balance have completely collapsed under the strain.

He did not this year go to Gatchina for Easter, with his family, and this departure from his inviolable rule attracts great attention. Of course it is taken to mean that he did not dare to leave Winter Palace, and this in itself is enough to fill the public mind with the terror of a new and desperate outbreak of murderous attempts by the Nihilists. This time, however, there is very little personal sympathy with the czar. He has had nine years of trial now and it is impossible to name a single particular in which Russia is not worse off than when he began. People have grown tired of saying in extenuation of his misdeeds that he is a personally devoted and well-intentioned man, an excellent husband and a sincere patriot.

These things are all very well, but they do not alter the fact that his government is the meanest, stupidest and worst that Russia has known in this century, and that the czar has personally interfered the effect has been to increase and intensify its evil character. In truth, he is a thick-headed, obstinate, unintelligent fanatic, without ability or tact enough to manage a carpenter's shop. Things have been so wretchedly and persistently mismanaged everywhere that society is falling to pieces about his ears. He knows no way of meeting the universal convulsion save by the knout, the gallows, torture and by exile.

The worse the situation grows the more crudely and unwisely does he use his weapons of repression. But they no longer repress. The tide of irritation and dislike is rising higher daily, and all about him. By comparison with him people look back upon his father as an ideal liberal ruler, and they began with so much significance to call him a martyr to political liberty that his son has been obliged to prohibit demonstrations in honor of his emancipation of the serfs.

All efforts to bring Russia back into the barbaric despotism of Nicholas have ignominiously failed, and at last the czar is forced to recognize the fact that he is a failure. What remains of his career may turn in despair to the dreadful device of a great European war. More likely he will carry on his single handed fight with revolution doggedly to the end, and be overwhelmed by it, so to speak, with his boots on; but it is clear that the contest is too uneven to last much longer.

All Europe is watching to see his assassination or his flight, lost man, while in a maze of wonder and apprehension as to what will follow. Only events of the first magnitude will now divert attention away from the colossal crisis maturing in Russia, and just now there are no signs of these events.

The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovich, second son of the Grand Duke Michael, and aid-de-camp of the czar, has been ordered to the Caucasus for three years. It is better, he says, in the opinion of the czar to the projected marriage between his cousin and a daughter of Count Ignatieff.

### Sportsmen Reproached by Stanley.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Alexandria says: "Stanley reproaches the British East Africa company for allowing American and Russian sportsmen to exhaust the resources of their territory, which, he says, will be required some day for railway laborers—merely to decorate their stuccoed walls with furs, hides and horns, without any return to the country. He allows the district to fall into the hands of Germany, which will not permit English buccanniers in her territory. He had hoped that Germany would prevent a single shot from being fired for cruel sport."

### German Army Reforms.

BERLIN, April 9.—It appears that Emperor William's recent order with reference to commissioned officers in the army does not increase the pay, but lowers the scale of private incomes necessary to secure commissions. Hereafter aspirants for commissions in the rifles, foot artillery and pioneers need have private incomes of no more than forty-five marks monthly; those who seek commissions in the field artillery, seventy-five marks monthly, and in the cavalry, eighty marks monthly. Marked changes are about being made in the uniform of the army. Conspicuous among them will be the abolition of

the famous Prussian military cap and the adoption of one made from an American pattern. The stand-up collar is also doomed. These and other innovations are to follow the introduction of smokeless powder, and are intended to add still further to the invisibility of the soldiers in action. Even the picturesque hussar and other gaily-dressed regiments will have to be re-clothed.

### Swiss Workmen.

Emperor William, it is stated, will appoint a court of honor to deal with the quarrels between the officers in the army. The only grounds upon which a duel will be permitted to be fought, it is learned, are: An insult to a lady relative or fiancé, or a blow when an apology is refused by the offender.

### Chicago, April 9.—It is now estimated that about 7,000 men are out. In some places the bricklayers were out with the carpenters out of sympathy, and it was a common theme of conversation among them that the entire body of bricklayers would be called out unless the trouble should be settled within a week.

In any event, nearly all of the other building trades will have to stop work soon unless terms are reached between the carpenters and the bosses. In that event 30,000 men will be idle Monday. The men needed the advance warning of their leaders to keep away from the saloons, and the result was quiet and orderly gatherings at their various headquarters throughout the city.

### Richard Davies Mangled.

LONDON, April 9.—Richard Davies, who, together with his younger brother George, was sentenced to death for the murder of their father, was hanged at Newgate Tuesday. George Davies was reprieved by the home secretary a few days ago.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

Condensation of Interesting Items on Various Subjects.

Saloonist Debusman took poison at Tiffin, Ohio.

Another big gas well has been struck at Lancaster, Pa.

James Devine, of Logan st, Ind., fell and killed himself.

Virginia courts decide the dressed beef law unconstitutional.

Now they say Count Pappenheim and Miss Wheeler will marry after all.

Richard Richards, convict in the Ohio penitentiary, suicided with arsenic.

A fire at Watertown, Ont., destroyed buildings and goods valued at \$61,000.

Engineer William Galloway, who ran the first Baltimore and Ohio locomotive, is dead.

Harper's Ferry, Ky., is said to have been completely destroyed by the tornado, and a woman and child killed.

It is said that Governor Fifer, of Illinois, will call a special session of the legislature at once, to deal with world's fair matters.

Dudley Foster, of Belerica, Mass., has been town treasurer for forty consecutive years and town clerk for thirty-four years.

Ebenezer Nichols, the popular minstrel, who became famous as "Little Mack," died of Bright's disease, at New York, Monday.

M. Chanteleup, the well known brass founder in Canada, has lost his fortune of \$500,000 to be divided among his former employees.

James Brown fell dead at Mitchell, Ind., Monday night immediately after the announcement was made that he had been elected township trustee.

Theodore Wilcox, superintendent of the Brooklyn hospital, was sentenced Monday to four years imprisonment for swindling the county by charging for the care of mythical patients.

The state live stock board and the city health department of Chicago have again locked horns on the question of the disposition of "mummy-jawed" cattle found at the stock yards.

Robert Adams, the American minister to Brazil, who is now on his way home, does not expect to return to his post. Since Brazil became a republic the mission has not been all his fancy had painted.

At Waverly, Ind., Sunday, Melville Bates and Conner Sawyers became involved in a quarrel, when Saul Sawyers, a brother of the one engaged in the fight, attacked Bates with a knife, inflicting fatal wounds.

At Chapel Hollow, W. Va., Saturday, W. E. Morgan and W. Thompson had trouble over a fence, and Thompson fired a double-barreled shotgun into the crowd, seriously wounding a workman named Cochran.

Laredo, Tex., adopted resolutions protesting against the imposition of a duty on Mexican ores imported into the United States, as proposed by the bill recently passed by the ways and means committee of congress.

In consequence of inundation of the machinery at the Dallas, Tex., water works, there is almost a water famine prevalent. There is no water to sprinkle the streets or to run electric street lights, and the city is in darkness.

By the breaking of the rope on the hoisting machine, running two elevators, in a building being constructed on Michigan street, Chicago, two men on the elevator were precipitated from the third floor, and probably fatally injured.

It is reported that the Indians of Cour d'Aloues reservation, in Minnesota, are suffering for food, and that the aged and infirm are liable to die of starvation unless supplied at once. There are about 1,300 Indians on the reservation.

The resolution of the New York chamber of commerce protesting against the pending bill for the census enumeration of the Chinese as absurd, unchristian and cowardly, was presented by Mr. Evans in the house of congress Tuesday.

The authorities of the Cherokee nation are preparing to bring about an investigation of the official acts of John W. Wall, a special disbursing agent of the interior department. It is charged that Wallace conspired to defraud the Shawnee and Delaware Indians.

Hon. H. C. Tupper, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, is on his way to Washington. The negotiations in reference to the Behring sea matter are to be resumed there this week, necessitating the minister's presence to assist Sir Julian Pauncefote.

It has been discovered that W. D. Kerfoot, supposed to have been elected one of the directors of the world's fair as the representative of the Chicago real estate board, is defeated. The defeat of Kerfoot lets W. H. Colvin, who represents simply himself and his personal friends.

Edward Damm, of the United States army, is making a sensation in Berlin by an exhibition of a monster balloon for war purposes. The balloon is called the Bismarck. It is lifted by electricity, and is capable of signaling at a tremendous distance. The machine will be adopted in the German army.

### Trichinosis.

AURORA, Ind., April 9.—Thirty cases of trichinosis have been reported to the health authorities in this city. The disease started in the family of August Littman. Six of the cases reported resulted from eating bologna.

## INCREASING.

### The Army of Striking Workmen in the Windy City.

The Number Now Estimated to Be Seven Thousand.

And Unless an Agreement is Soon Reached it is Thought Fully Fifty Thousand Workmen of the Various Building Trades Will Be Idle—Plumbers and Cigar-makers Victorious.

CHICAGO, April 9.—It is now estimated that about 7,000 men are out. In some places the bricklayers were out with the carpenters out of sympathy, and it was a common theme of conversation among them that the entire body of bricklayers would be called out unless the trouble should be settled within a week.

In any event, nearly all of the other building trades will have to stop work soon unless terms are reached between the carpenters and the bosses. In that event 30,000 men will be idle Monday. The men needed the advance warning of their leaders to keep away from the saloons, and the result was quiet and orderly gatherings at their various headquarters throughout the city.

### Plumbers Victorious.

The plumbers' strike was practically settled Tuesday morning at a conference between committees of the junior plumbers and master plumbers. The condition of settlement is a compromise and provides a minimum of \$3.50 a day for all journeymen plumbers, and an increase of 25 per cent. in the wages of juniors. The agreement was formally ratified at a joint meeting.

### Cigar-makers Win.

The cigar-makers settled one of their grievances Monday, when the Phoenix Cigar company took back all of its old men, about sixty in number, and agreed hereafter to employ none but Union men.

### GLASS FACTORY FIRE.

A \$23,000 Loss to the United Glass Company, of Streator, Ill.

STREATOR, Ill., April 9.—The main glass factory building of the United Glass company, in this city, burned Monday morning. The fire is supposed to have originated either from a defective steam-heating pipe, or from the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the flat-topping room. The buildings burned rapidly, and before the flames could be controlled about two-thirds of the factory building was destroyed. There was \$26,000 insurance on the plant, about \$15,000 of which applied on the destroyed portion. The total damage is estimated at about \$25,000.

### To Promote Canadian Immigration.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9.—The north-west delegates who have been here the last two weeks separated Monday, having transacted all their business. They interviewed Hon. John G. Carling, minister of agriculture, and submitted several suggestions for promoting immigration to the northwest. They proposed that the government should send farmer representatives of the different nationalities settled in the northwest to their respective native countries to post their friends and countrymen upon the resources and adaptability of Canada, and their own success in their new homes. Several other propositions were made to work those that are the development of the northwest territory.

### Liquor Bars Abolished on Vessels.

TORONTO, Ont., April 9.—The last session of the Sixth parliament of the province of Ontario was brought to a close Monday by Lieutenant Governor Campbell, who delivered the prorogation speech. Among the measures he referred to as receiving his cordial approval and sanction were the amendments to the general mining act and the liquor license law. The former will enable those interested in Ontario mines, mostly Americans, to work those that are already being developed to better advantage, and to proceed at once to develop those which have not yet been touched, and the latter will, among other restrictions, abolish liquor bars on all vessels.

### A Fight to the Death.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 9.—Sunday night as two Italians who live at Tompkins Cove were returning home from an Easter jollification, walking down the West Shore track, they had a quarrel when near home, and proceeded to settle their differences by a fist fight. So interested did they become in pounding each other that they did not hear the approach of a train, and notwithstanding that the engineer did all in his power to bring the train to a standstill, his efforts were unavailing. The locomotive struck the men, killing one instantly and crushing the skull of the other.

### There Are Exceptions.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 9.—James Coleman, a farmer living near this city, was arrested Monday for fast driving. After his arrest it was discovered that he had been hastening to town to get a physician for his dying wife, and he was released. When he arrived home his wife was dead.

### Through the Straits.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—The steam barge Sachem, from Cleveland, for ice, arrived at 1 p. m. Monday via the north passage. She is the first boat to get through.